THE JUDICIARY AMENDMENT.

Its Adoption by the Voters of New York.

Text of the New Article of the Constitution.

The judiciary amendment to the constitution of this State having been adopted by the voters at the recent election, we republish below, for the information of our readers, the text of the article. It will people in 1873 whether the offices of Judges of the Court of Appeals and of the Supreme Court shall be filled by appointment. If decided in the affirmative the Governor will have the power of appointment, "by and with the advice and consent of the Senata." The other judges are to be elected and the provisions of the amendment go into effect at once:-

of the amendment go into effect at oncerArticle VI.—The Judiciary.

Becrion I. The Assembly shall have the power of impeachment, or a vote of the majority of all the members elected. The court for the trial of impeachment is a vote of the majority of all the members elected. The court for the trial of impeachments shall be composed of the President of the Senate, the Senators, or a major part of them, on the trial of an impeachment size of the Court of Appeals, or the major part of them. On the trial of an impeachment against the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor shall not act as a member of the court. No judicial officer shall exercise his office after a rackes of impeachment against him shall have been preferred to the Senate until he shall have been preferred to the Senate until he shall have been acquitted. Before the trial of an impeachment the members of the court shall take an oath or affirmation, truly and impartially to try the impeachment according to evidence; as in operson shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment according to evidence; as in operson shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment according to evidence; and of siqualification to hole and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under this state; but the party impeached shall be liable to indicinent and phinishment according to law.

Exertion of Judges—court of Appeals, composed of a Uniel Judge and six Associate Judges. Size 2. There shall be a Court of Appeals, composed of a Chief Judge and six Associate Judges, who shall be consen by the electors of the State, and shall be of the Chief and only four of the Associate Judges. Any five members of the court shall form a quartum, and the concernance of four shall be necessary to a decision. The court shall have the appointment, with the power of removal, of its reporter and clerk, and of such attendants as may be necessary.

porter and cierk, and of such attendants as may be necessary.

Sec. 3. When a vacancy shall occur, otherwise than by expiration of term, in the omice of Chief or Associate Judge of the court of Appeals, the same shall be filled for a finiterin at the next general election happening not leas than three months after such vacancy occurs; and until the vacancy shall be so filled the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, if the Senate shall be in season, or if not the Governor alone may appoint to fill such vacancy. If any such appointment of Chief Judge shall be mase from the associate Judges, a temporary appointment of Associate Judges, a temporary appointment of Associate Judges, a temporary appointment of Associate Judges and be made in like manner; but in such case the person appointed Chief Judge shall not be deemed to vacate his office of Associate Judge any longer than until the expiration of his appointment as Chief Judge. The powers and jurisduction of the court shall not be suspended for wait of appointment or election when its number of judges is sufficient to constitute a quorum. All appointments under this section shall continue until and including the last day of December next after the eccution at which the vacancy shall be filled.

Sec. 4. Upon the organization of the Court of Ap-

shall be filled.

SEC. 4. Upon the organization of the Court of Appeals under this article the causes then pending in the present Court of Appeals shall become vested in the Court of Appeals serior established. Such of said causes as are penning on the 1st day of January 1888, shall be need and determined by a consaid causes as are penning on the 1st day of January, 1898, shart be teard and determined by a commission, to be composed of five Commissioners of Appeals, four of whom small be necessary to constitute a quorum; but the Court of Appeals hereby established may order any of said causes to be heard therein. Such commission shall be composed of the judges of the present Court of Appeals, elected or appointed thereto, and a fift commissioner, who shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or if the Senate or if the Senate can be not in Session, by the Governor, but in such case the appointment shall expire at the end of the next-session.

SEC. 5. If any vacancy shall occur in the office of the said commissioner, it shall be filled by appointment by the dovernor, by and with the savies and consent of the Senate, or if the Senate is not in session, by the Governor; but in such case the appointment shall expire at the end of the next session. The commissioners shall appoint from their number a chief commissioner, and may appoint and remove such attendants as may be necessary. The reporter of the Court of Appeals shall be the reporter of said commission. The decreases of the commission shall be certified to, and entered and enforced, as the judgments of the court of Appeals. The commission shall be certified to, and entered and enforced, as the judgments of the court of Appeals. The commission shall be caused to the court of Appeals. The commission shall be certified to, and entered and enforced, as the

SEC. 6. There shall be the existing Supreme Court, with general jurisdiction in law and equity, subject to such appellate jurisdiction of the Court of Appears as now is or may be prescribed by law, and it shall be composed of the justices now in office, who shall be continued during their respective terms and of their successors. The existing judicial districts of the State are continued until changed, persuant to this section. Five of the justices shall reside in the district in which is the city of New York and four in each of the other districts. The Logisla-

once in five years, provision shall be made for organ sing, in the Supreme Court, not more than four general terms thereof, each to be composed of a presiding justice and not more than three other justices, who shall be designated, according to law, from the whole number of justices. Each presiding justice shall continue to act as such during his term of office. Provision shall be made by law for holding the general terms in each judged district.

of office. Provision shall be made by law for holding the general terms in each judicial district. Any justice of the Supreme Court may hold special terms and Circuit Courts, and may preside in courts of Oyer and Terminer in any county.

SEC. 8. No judge or justice shall sit at a general term of any court or in the Court of Appears in review of a decision made by him or by any court of which he was at the time a sitting member. The testimony in equity cases shall be taken in like manner as in cases at law, and except as herein otherwise provined the Legislature shall have the same power to after any regulate the jurisdiction and proceedings in law and equity that they have heretofore exercised.

wise provined the Legislature shall have the same power to after and regulate the jurisdiction and proceedings in law and equity that they have neretofore exercised.

SEC. 2. When a vacancy shall occur, otherwise than by expiration of term, in the office of Justice of the Supreme Count, the same shall be filled, for a full term, at the next general election happening not less than three months after such vacancy occurs; and untal any vacancy shall be so filled the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senaie, if the Senaie shall be in session, or, if not in session, the tovernor may appoint to fill such vacancy. Any such appointment shall combine until and including the last day of December next after the election at which the vacancy shall be filled.

SEC. 10. The judges of the Court of Appeas and the judices of the Sareine Court shall not not any other office or public trust. All votes for any of them, for any other than a judicial office, given by the legislature or the people, shall be wold.

SEC. 11. Judges of the Court of Appeals and Justices of the Supreme Court may be removed by concurrent resolution of both notwes of the Log anture, if two-thirds of all the members elected to each House concurr therein. All judicial officers, except those members of all the members elected to each House concurrent resolution of both notwes of the Eag anture, or the peace and judges and justices of interior courts, not offector, may be removed by concurrent resolution of both notwes of the Senate, on the recommendation of the Governor. If two-thirds of all the members elected to the Senate concur therem. But no removal shall be made, by virtue of fall section, understhe cause thereof be entered on the journals, nor unless the party complained of shall have been served with a copy of the charges agalust him, and shall have had an opportunity of being heard. On the question of removal they was and hays shall be entered on the journal, of the city of New York, the Court of Removal have not the subject of the

this article shall be fourteen years from and including the 1st day of January next after their election; but no person shall hold the office of justice or judge of any court longer than until and including the last day of December next after he shall be

the last day of December next after he suan be seventy pears of age.

SEO, 14. The judges and justices hereinbefore mentioned shall receive for their services a dispensation to be established by law, which shall not be diminished during their official terms. Except the judges of the Court of Appeals and the justices of the supreme court, they shall be paid and the expenses of their courts defrayed by the cittes or counties in which such courts are instituted, as shall be provided to law. The existing county courts are continued,

SEC. IA. The existing county courts are continued, and the judges thereof in office a title adoption of this article shall hold their offices until the expiration of their respective terms. Their successors that be chosen by the electors of the counties for he term of six years. County courts shall have the powers and jurisdiction they now possess until diered by the Legislature. They shall also have arguest jurisdiction in all cases where the defending respice in the county and in which the diamages. altered by the Legislature. They shall also have original jurisdiction in all cases where the defendants reside in the county and in which the damages claimed snall not exceed \$1,000; and also such appellate jurisdiction as shall be provided by law, subject, flowever, to such provision as shall be made by law for the removal of causes into the Supreme Court. They shall also have such other original jurisdiction as shall, from time to time, be conserved upon them by the Legislature. The county judge, with two justices of the peace, to be designated according to law, may had courts of sessions, with such criminal jurisdiction as the Legislature shall prescribe, and he shall perform such other duties as may be required by law. His salary, and the salary of the surrogate when elected as a separate officer, shall be established by law, payable out of the county treasury, and shall not be diminished during his term of office. The justices of the peace shall be paid, for services in courts of sessions, a per diem allowance out of the county treasury. The county judge shall not be diminished during his term of office. The justices of the peace shall be paid, for services in courts of sessions, a per diem allowance out of the county freasury. The county judge of all country judge of a separate officer to be surrogate, whose term of office shall be the same as that of the county judge. The county judge of any county may preside at courts of sessions, or hold county dours, if any other county. See, i.6. The Legislature may, on application of heel officers, not to exceed two in any county, to discharge the duries of country page of an officer of country.

THE GENERAL ELECTION OF 1873-THE QUESTIONS TO BE SUBMITTED WITH REPERENCE TO THE JUDI-

To be submitted with reperence to the Judi-Clary.

Sec. 17. The Legislature shall provide for submit-ting to the electors of the State at the general elec-tion in the year 1873 two questions, to be voled upon on separate ballots, as follows:—First, "Shall the offices of Caief Judge and Associate Judge of the Court of Appears, and of Justice of the Supreme Court, be hereafter filled by appointment?" If a majority of the vorce upon the question shall be in the affirmative the said offices shall not thereafter be elective, out as vacancies occur they shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; or if the Senate be not in session by the Governor; but in such case he shall nominate to the Senate when next convened, and such appointment by the Governor alone shall

the said offices shall not thereafter be elective, but as vacatives occur they shall be filled in the manner in this section above provided.

SEC 18. The electors of the several towns shall, at their annual town meeting, and in such manner as the Legislature may direct, elect justices of the peace, whose term of office shall be four years. In case of an election to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of a full term, they shall hold for the residue of the unexpired term. Their number and classification may be regulated by law. Justices of the peace and judges or justices of inferior courts, not of record, and their clerks may be removed, after due notice, and an opportunity of being heard by such courts as may be prescribed by law, for cause, to be assigned in the order of removal. Justices of the peace and district court justices shall be elected in the different cities of this State, in such manner and with such powers and for such terms, respectively, as shall be prescribed by law; all other judicial officers in the cities, whose election or appointment is not otherwise provided for in this struce, shall be chosen by the electors of cities or appointed by some local authorities thereof.

of eithes of appointed by the continuous thereof.

SEC. 19. Interior local courts of civil and criminal juriss/fotion may be established by the Legislature, and, except as neven otherwise provided, all judicial officers shall be elected or appointed at such times and in such manner as the Legislature may

times and in such manner as the Legislature may direct.

Sec. 20. Clerks of the several counties shall be clerks of the Supreme Court, with such powers and duties as shall be prescribed by law. The Clerk of the Court of Appeals shall keep his office at the seat of government. His compensation shall be fixed by law, and paid out of the public treasury.

Sec. 21. No judicial officer, except justices of the peace shall receive to his own use any fees or perquisites of office; nor shall any judge of the Court of Appeals, justice of the Supreme Court or judge of a court of record in the cities of New York, Brooklyn or Bumalo practice as an attorney or compositor in any court of record in the cities of New York, Brooklyn or Bumalo practice as an attorney or compositor in any court of record in the State, or act as restree.

Sec. 22. The Legislature may authorize the judgments, decrees and decisions of any court of record of original civil jurisdiction established in a city to be removed for review directly into the Court of Appeals.

SN. 23. The Legislature shall provide for the speedy publication of all statutes, and also for the appointment by the Justices of the supreme Court designated to hold general terms, of a reporter of the decisions of that court. All laws and judicial decisions shall be free for publication by any person. DAYS OF RILECTION THEREAPTER.

SEC. 24. The first election of judges of the Court of Appeals and of the three additional judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of New York shall take place on such day, between the first Tuceday of April and second Tuceday in June, next after the adoption of this article as may be provided by law. The Court of Appeals, the Commissioners of Appeals and the additional judges of the said Court of Common Pleas shall respectively enter upon their duties on the first Monday of July thereafter.

Sec. 26. Courts of Special Sessions shall have such jurisdiction of offences of the grade of misdemeanors as may be prescribed by law. Sec. 27. For the rejief of Surrogates Courts, the SEC. 27. For the Felici of Surrogates Courts, the Legislature may confer upon courts of record, in any county having a population exceeding four hundred thousand, the powers and jurisdiction of surrogates, with audiority so try lesses of fact by jury in probate cases.

CISTON HOUSE FRAUDS.

The Investigation Continued-Startling Disclosures-Francis in the Weighers' Department-Many Importers Implicated-The Whole Establishment to be Overhauled.

The discovery of the internal revenue drawback York Custom House are charged with being implicated, has resulted in one good thing—the govern ment has determined to overhap! the entire estab ishment, "from turret to foundation stone," and to examine into the whole system as to how the public usiness was done during the last three or fou years. This investigation has proceeded quietly under the general supervision of Judge Edwards Pierrepont and the Solicitor of the Treasury at Washington, and many startling disclosures have already been made. It was discovered that great looseness prevailed in nearly all the departments of the Custom House, which had crept in by carelessness more than by premeditated roguery at the start, but of which the rogues afterwards took advantage, and, using the adopted course of routine and briding some of the less scrupulous subordinates, turned it to their own profit.

Thus, in the Weighers' Department frauds upon Inture of all the measures elected to the Senate concurred therein. But no removal shall be made, by virtue of this section, unress the cause thereof be entered on the journals, nor unless the party companied of shall have been exceed with a copy of the charges against him, and shall have had an opportunity of being heard. On the question of removal they say and hays shall be entered on the journals, nor unless the party companied of shall have been served with a copy of the charges against him, and shall have had an opportunity of being heard. On the question of removal they say and hays shall be entered on the journal they say and have shall be entered on the journal for the city of removal they say and hays shall be entered on the journal for the city of removal they say and have shall be court of common Pleas of New York shall be composed of the six judges in since at the adoption of this article and their successors; the Court of Common Pleas of New York of the three judges then is once and their successors; the Court of Common Pleas of New York of the diagonal judges; the Superior Court of Bundalo of the judges and the city Court of Brookyn, of such number of judges, not exceeding three, as may be provided by law. The Superior Court of Bundalo of the judges the Superior Court of Bundalo of the judges the supreme Court of Bundalo of the judges of each of sand courts, from their own namiber, who shall act as such during his official of the provided by the judges of each of sand courts, from their own namiber, who shall act as such during his official of the court of Court of Court of Sundalo Court of the revenue have been discovered to an amount exceeding \$600,000. Some time ago a great noise was

THE PRIZE RING.

A Battle in England-Severe Mill Between

Tom Lane and Tom Keony.

[From Fell's Life in London, Nov. 6.]

On Tucaday morning last, as an early hour, the admirers of the doings in the imagic circle were on the year evic long borred daybreak to winness the signt, for twenty-day pours a side, at nine stome two pounds, between Tom Lane and Tom Kenny (a list the Shocket). A state excursion had been arranged, but in early sear tunnel and after a pleasant journey a level piece of ground was selected near right on the contract of the transparent of the ropes and stakes were adjusted. The selection of a referse did not take up much time, a well known supporter of the ring accepting that most untilankini oline. We gave the regulation of a full report. Keetily was the first to throw his his search of the result in our Wedesstay's edition, and now append a full report. Keetily was the first to throw his laid several times over, Lane offering to go on to some hundreds. The spectators at the ring side numbered about 200, among whom we recognized several from Manchester, Birmingham and other places, all of whom appeared to be admirers of Lane. The toes for choice of corners was won by Keeniy, who chose that with his back to a bleak wind. Each had thoroughly efficient seconds, but we refrain from publishing their names. At weenly minutes past seven that with his back to a bleak wind. Each had thoroughly efficient seconds, but we refrain from publishing their names. At weenly minutes past seven can be supported and interest of the past and the past seven can be part and elicited a buzz of admiration. After a little sparring, feanting, &c., Lane opened the ball by trying his right at the body, but was short. A little more didning and Kenny on the body with measure of the past and support and elicited a buzz of admiration. After a little sparring, Lane leading off at the body and avoiding the return; cross-counters were exchanged, then was been and supported his past and severe fighting, and some delay occurred in sparring; to the counters were exchanged, Lane was to the

were exchanged, Lane on the mouth and side of Jaw, kenny on left car and temple, the round terminating in Kenny being undermost.

ROUND 11.—On facing each other Kenny looked as though he meant to pay with interest the liberties that had been taken by lane. He tried with the right, but Lane broke ground, and avoided a vicious one. Lane wove in, got on the mark twice, and avoided the return, following it up by landing twice on the law and neck. They countered; some good hall-arm fighting followed, until they broke away. After a little sparring they again countered with right good will, when Kenny rushed in to his favorte game of in-lighting, whitch was brought to a close by both going down side by side.

Rocks 12.—This round was most stubbornly contested, and during the severe counters that were exchanged Kenny planted a hot-un on Lane's left law, which quite staggered the latter; he, however, soon recovered, and again exchanged terrific right and left-handed counters, and closed the round by forcing Kenny down. Time, thirty-nime minutes.

ROUND 13, 14 AND 15.—These were short, merry rounds, and terminated in Kenny's being bored down, Lane having forced the fighting. Kenny's right law had now swother very much; nevertneless he fought with degged resolution.

ROUND 16.—As noon as they faced each other counters were exchanged, Lane breaking ground. On getting within distance Lane shot out the right, got well home on the lett jaw, and received a warm messenger on the same spot, both men failing from the force of their own blows.

ROUND 17 TO 25.—During these rounds Lane had decidedly the best of the hitting at long shots, getting on the face and mark several times without a return, and in the in-gisting forcing Kenny down at the ropes. Three to one on Lane was now oftered.

de in the district in which is the city of New York after the city of New York and four in each of the eight eight of the said Court of Common Pieas shall respectively at four in each of the eight eight one of the Inabitance of the State.

SEC. 7. At the first session of the Legislature after is adoption of this article and from time to time adoption of this article and from time to time adoption of this article and from time to time is adoption of this article and from time to time is adoption of this article and from time to time is adoption of this article and from time to time is adoption of this article and from time to time is adoption of this article and from time to time is adoption of the article and from time to time is adoption of this article and from time to time is adoption of this article and from time to time is adoption of this article and from time to time is adoption of this article and from time to time is adoption of this article and from time to time is adoption of this article and from time to time is adoption of this article and from time to time is adoption of this article and from time to time is adoption to time the first Monday of July at the ropes. Three to one on Lane was now of fered.

SEC. 26. Surrogates, justices of the peace and local publication, ander the said Court of Common Pieas shall respectively at the ropes. Three to one on Lane was now of the tendence.

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At first the men who discovered the bodies had no discovered the two men had been seen lurking in the ropes.

The Course Publication and the ropes. At first the men who discovered the two men had been seen lurking in the ropes.

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onds than he forced the pace and fought Lane down.

ROUNDS 28 TO 32.—Kenny would not allow Lane time to recover, but set about him with both hands and bored him down.

ROUND 33.—Kenny led off with left, Lane breaking ground; Kenny followed him up, and counters led to a close, when they fibbed away to the ropes, and Lane was thrown heavily.

ROUND 34 AND LAST.—Lane came up slow, but game as a peoble; they countered, Kenny on the left jaw, Lane on the shoulder, and the latter fell at the middle stake. On being carried to his corner it was evident that he had received his coup degrace, for on leaving his second's knee for the thirty-fifts round he staggered for ward and fel against the ropes, whereupon his seconda very wisely threw up the sponge, after fighting exactly one hour and three minutes. three minutes.

Remarks on the above would be invidious, as both men behaved with such thorough gamanass.

men behaved with such thorough gameness and perseverance that to laud one more than another would be an injustice. Both did all nature would allow them to bear off the palm, and as another match is icoming in the perspective we will refrain from further comment.

GENERAL TWIGGS' SWORDS.

General J. W. Shaffer, who was on General Butler's

General J. W. Shaffer, who was on General Eutler's staff at New Orleans, writes as follows regarding the seizure of General Twiggs' swords:—

General Butler and a part of his staff did take possession of General Twiggs' house, and for a brief period tived in it, until more convenient quarters could be obtained. Upon taking possession a correct and complete inventory of all effects and valuables belonging to the absconding traitor Twiggs was taken by order of General Butler, and the property boxed up to await the action of the government. An inventory of the furniture of the nouse, as well as that of all other abandoned houses, was made by the Provost Marshal, who was held responsible for its safe keeping. That was the course pursued toward property of all descriptions abandoned by rebel owners. No other property of any kind was ever seized, to my knowledge. When General Butler was relieved he requested General Banks to detail an officer to examine and make inventory of all the plate which fell into our hands by taking possession of abandoned houses. General Banks promptly detailed Captain McClure, of his personal staff, to take possession of and receipt for this property, and to my certain knowledge, when receipted for, every article on the original inventory was there. General Butler has, and has always had, this staff officer's receipt in his possession; a certified copy is filed as the usual voncher in the proper bureau of the Treasury Department. Every piece of plate or other property which fell into the hands of General Butler was continued for, and I have no doubt that Captain McClure rendered a satisfactory account of his stewardship to his commanding officer or to the government at Washington. Congress took charge of them, passed a resolution consigning one of them, went them to Washington. Congress took charge of them, passed a resolution consigning one of them to west Foint, to be there preserved as a warning to the cardea of the fate of all traitors, and voted the other to General Butler. This dappos

THE LATEST HORROR.

The Triple Murder at Pleasant Grove, Pa.-Visit to the Scene of the Tragedy-Full Betails of the Crime-Statements of the Murderers-Their History and Personal Appearance.

The Philadelphia Press of the 22d publishes the following details of the terrible tragedy at Pleasant Grove, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, on Wednes-

day last:—

The murder was one of the most deliberate and atrocious in the criminal annals of the State. Huntingdon county has had nothing like it since 1840, when a whole family was butchered by a man named McConaughey. In the number of its victims it is exceeded by the Probast murder in Philadelphia in 186-; but no the flendish manner in which the murder of the Peightal family was planned and executed it equals that of the Dearing family.

The victims of this terrible tragedy were John Peightal, aged sixt-dee; his wife Sarah, aged about sixty, and an orphan boy, named Scott Garner, aged about twive, who lived with the family. The Peightals bore an excellent reputation in the neighborhood, being regular attendants at church. Mr. P. possessed a good, kind heart, as his treatment of the two men who alterwards murdered him shows. The motive was undoubtedly plunder. Bonner, one of the prisoners, when he head in Huntingdon heard the stories affoct concerning Feightal's wealth. Peightal was in the habt of bringing his produce to Huntingdon market, and as it was generally known he never banked any of the proceeds of his sales rumor had it that he kept a very large sum of money in his house.

The interest of his sales rumor had it that he kept a very large sum of money in his house.

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The regularist of his sales rumor had it that he kept a very large sum of his house, but him and the whole family, if necessary. Intent on this, the two men, hoher and Bodenburg, came

The Peiglitals were in the habit of eating supper at a rather late hour for the neighborhood in which they lived. On Wednesday night last they were eating supper in the kitchen of the bouse at the usual time, all unconscious of their impending doom. The coffee of the old man and tue boy had just been poured out, while Mrs. Peightal was engaged in pouring out her own. A dish of potatoes, builed with the skins on, was upon the table; the old man had just taken one on his plate when the report of a pisto broke the slience and the old man fell dead. Then another, and the boy was unored up and endeavored to escape and been cut down with a hatchet and atterwards shot when the pistol had been reloaded. The work of blood being accomplished the murderers began their search for plander.

accomplished the murderers began their search for plander.

They at first broke open a chest and then a bureau which stood in the parlor, adjoining the kitchen. In this bureau they are supposed to have found the money, some \$2,000 in all, about \$1,000 of which was in gold and sliver. The greenbacks they at once divided and a portion of the coin. A muslin bag was found on the floor, which bore very plantly the impression of the money. The coin, to have done this, must have been packed in very closely.

PREPARATIONS TO BURN THE BODIES.

It is supposed that as soon as they had secured the money they made preparations to burn the bodies and the building. For this purpose they gathered all the bedding that was down stairs, together with some old clothing. They now went to the larn and brought to the house a large quantity of straw, which they placed over the bodies, then, covering the whole with the bedding and clothing, lighted he mass. They then put down the window blinds to prevent the light from being seen; but this act, under the providence of God, was the means of their detection. They now locked the house up and left, sappesing, no douet, that, it would soon be in flames. But their precaution to keep the light from being seen outside also prevented the draught from leaning the flames.

About nine o'clock a party of men passed the

being seen outside also prevented the draught from faming the fiames.

THE FIRE DISCOVERED.

About nine o'clock a party of men passed the house on their way from Pleasant Grove station to their homes. Os seeing the fiames and smoke issuing from the door they called to the family, but received no answer. They now tried the doors, and, finding that they were locked, supposed the family to be absent on a visit to some neighbor. They then proceeded to force open the doors, which was easily done, and here a terrole signt met their astonished gaze. Lying on the foor, covered with the burning mass, were the bodies of the old man, his wife and the boy. They raised the alarm and extinguished the fire.

Mr. Peightal was burned into a crisp from the breast down; the boy was in the same condition. Above the middle of the body neither was burned. Mrs. Peightal was not burned much, but had bled profusely. The faces of all three were considerably disfigured.

Mr. Peightal was shot directly back of the left ear, the ball comine and

the ball coming out at the neck. The boy, Scott Garner, was shot in the head, the ball passing entrely through and lodging in the window skill back of him. Mrs. Peightal appears to have been first struck with some blunt instrument, the hatchet it is supposed, and then shot in the head.

THE COURSE PURSUED BY THE DISCOVERERS OF THE

discovered that two men had been seen lurking in the vicinity for two or three days, and on that day in particular. Suspicion at once fastened on them as the perpetrators of the crime, and a messenger was despatched to Huntingdon to see if any trace could be found of them there. He arrived at Hun-tingdon about twenty minutes before four o'clock A. M.

was despatched to Huntingdon to see if any trace could be found of them there. He arrived at Huntingdon about twenty minutes before lour o'clock A.M.

On making inquiry at the railroad depot at Huntingdon it was discovered that two men answering the description given had taken the train at halipast three o'clock that morning for the West. Their conduct at Huntingdon had attracted considerable attention. They were at the depot an hour before the arrival of the train, and seemed very nervous, asking lour or five times how long it would be before the arrival of the train. On its arrival they jumped on the front car, and ran through the train to get into the sleeping car. Not having thexets for this, however, they were prevented from entering.

The arrival of the train. On its arrival they jumped on the front car, and ran through the train to get into the sleeping car. Not having thexets for this, however, they were prevented from entering.

The messenger from Plessant Grove arrived just five minutes after the departure of the train. A telegram was immediately sent to the Chief of Police at Altona to arrest them. An answer was soon received that the arrest had been made. Word was then sent to the Chief of Police to bring them to Huntingdon by the first train.

The request was complied with and the prisoners arrived at Huntington about noon on Thursday. A crowd of some 590 or 600 persons were in waiting for them on their arrival.

When the prisoners alighted from the car they were taken in charge by the Sheriff and a strong pose. The large crowd in waiting was in a feverish state of excitement. Cries of "Lynch them; Lynch them?" resounded on all sides. The Germans of the town, who were every indignant at the tain their them? the murder would put upon their nationality, were provided with ropes, and nothing but the firmness of the law officers saved the wretches. In the midst of all the excitement he two murderers waiked quiety along with their heads down, not daring to meet the gaze of the violent men who were so ca STATEMENT OF BORDENBERG.

Gottlieb Bohner made the fellowing s dr. Lytie, in the presence of several get I was born in Wurtemburg in May, 1827, and came to this country in 1854; I was never married; I served as a private in company 0, Seventien New Year Voiunteers, for two years and two months; after being dasharged from the army lived first in New York, then Haseingdon and latterly at Altoona; I worked in the mine at Broad Top a couple of months for Robert Hare Powell; I was never acqualited with the family of John Peightal, but passed there once and saked for work. Wednesday morning we came to limitingdon, and I did saw want to go back; Bodsburg said in would shoot me if I did not go back; we started back after dimer and walked by reightail's; to avoid getting there too soon we went by the Broad Top; we stopped awhile at McConclaville and Pleasant Grove station; we reached Feightai's month seven o'clock; I stayed on the railroad and Oliver (Bodsaburg) went into the hard, the ward may one shot; the wind was blowing very hard; he ward may one shot; the wind was blowing very hard; he ward may one shot; the wind was blowing very hard; he ward may one shot; the wind was blowing very hard; he ward may one shot; the boung to the bags full of gold and silver but one of them and money as I had; be told me in the bekup at Altoona that he had put the money away while he was down in the privy by digging a hole with his hand and burying it.

The inquest upon the bodies was held on Thursday, before the murderers wereknown to be arrested or who they were.

THE FUNERAL took place on Friday, Mr. and Mrs. Peightai was buried in a cemetery about one mile from their late residence. The funeral procession was the largest ever held in this section of the State. All their old friends and neighbors were present, while hundreds of curious visitors from Hundington looked to the scene. The boy's remains were taken in charge by his relatives.

THE MURDERIERS.

friends and neighbors were present, while hundreds of curious visitors from Hundington flocked to the scene. The boy's remains were taken in charge by his relatives.

In company with M. S. Lytie, the able District Attorney of Huntington, to wand we are indebted for much of our information, we visited the jail to obtain an interview with the prisoners. We found them engaged in scribbing out her cells, and headehid but a few moments' conversation with them.

Gottlieb Bohner, alias Charles Moore, is the most desperate looking one of the two. His past history in this vicinity shows him to have been a bad man. He first came to this section about four years ago, and at that time he doubt obtained his information in regard to Mr. Petightal's wealth. He was arrested then for several crimes, the two-principal ones being burglary and the stealing of a call. He was convicted of the first and acquitted of the second charge. He was released about a year ago from the penitentiary, after serving his full term. He then came to Huntingdon and passed under the name of Charles Moore, being familiarly known as "old Charley."

For the last few months he has been living at Altoona. At Altoona he boardes with a man named Orr, who charges him with several petty thefts. He was engaged to be married to a girl at Altoona named Amelia Foust. He masof late been telling the girl and his friends that nexpected a large fortune from Germany shortly. You monday he left his boarding place, saying he would not be back again that night. What transpired after that is already known to the reader.

Bother is about five feet seven or eight inches high, stout and able bodied, and must oe a very powerful man; blue eyes, red sandy hair and mustache. He evidently keeps the rest of his face cleanly shaven, but has not been able to get hold of a razor since his arrest. His head is of the buildog order, with a low retreating forehead. His countenance is brutal in the extreme, and just one we should imagine a man who tould lake human hie in cold blood would p

THE ROCKLAND COUNTY MURDER

Trae. Clear and Condensed Account of the Horror-Misrepresentations and False Impressions Corrected-The "Death's Head" Sensation Explained and Ventilated.

NEW CITY, ROCKLAND COUNTY, Nov. 21, 1869.
As a great deal of misrepresentation prevails, and much has been studiously circulated in reference to the facts concerning the murder of Joachim Fuerter in Spring Valley last March and the guilt or innocence of Antoine Maurer, the following true and condensed statement of the whole case, I think

and condensed statement of the whole case, I think, may be of interest:—

On the 14th day of March last, as the readers of the Hrkald may remember, the body of an unknown man was found, in a learnily mutiliated condition, near the village of Spring Valley, in Rockland county. A feeling of horror at once seized the whole community, and for montas the interest in the affair remained unabated. The usual form of an inquest was at once commenced, but the Coroner and the jury labored under difficulties, almost without precedent; no one there came forward to look on the ghastiy corpse and enlighten the jury as to the name of the deceased. They were sitting in inquest upon the body of a man that had never coroner and the Jury labored under difficulties, almost without precedent; no one there came forward to look on the gnastly corpse and enlighten the jury as to the name of the deceased. They were sitting in inquest upon the body of a man that had never been heard of before in Rockiand county, and as to whose name and piace no ciue seemed possible of being obtained. The finger of suspicion was pointing wildly about in regard to whom the man might be who committed the deed. The Coroner's inquest continued its sessions from time to time, until at last witnesses appeared who were able to identify the features of the murdered man, and also identify the features of the murdered man, and also identify the features of the murdered man, and also identify the features of the murdered man, and also identify the features of the murdered man, and also identify the features of the corpse after such a lapse of time proceedings that were had last spring, that the results of the corpse after such a lapse of time independent of the proceedings that were had last spring, that the results of the corps after such a lapse of time since the death occurred could be recognized. Being aware, however, of the great difficulty that would occur in procuring witnesses to identify the body, and that time would be necessary in so doing, it was thought expedient to remove the head from the body and have it carefully preserved according to well known principles of chemistry. This was done, the body were such as a receiving vanit in one of the cemeteries of the county, where it now hes until such time as his triends shall claim the remains. It was this act (the severing of the head from the body) which made the identification of the body certain. The friends of the deceased were found—or rather cannot forward—in the following manner:—An advertisement appeared from time to time in the Herakath, Hasting that to body and here forms the body which made the features in the late of the man had been forward—in the following in New York, and a suspicion

ter a debt which he owed him. This was corroborated. Another swore that Maurer had spoken to him
of a muider which had occurred at spring Valloy,
saving "it was dangerous to go there," on the loth
of March, four days before the discovery
of the body. A number of witnesses recognized
the hat that was found on the body, after a
careful examination, as being that of Maurer's. Other
testimony was deduced pointing to the prisoner, at
the conclusion of which a verdict was rendered by
the jury implicating Maurer. He was subsequently
indicted at the April Oyer and Terminer, arraigned
and pleaded "not guilty." His case was then sent to

the summer evidence was obtained which would seem to fasten the guilt beyond doubt. The cost, as anumerous witnesses testified, which Fuerter had worn when last seen by his friends was found to have been paymed by Manter. It was further proved that a pair of pants had been sold by Manter which had been once Fuerter's. That he was possessed of other articles of the murdered man's. The fruits of the crime were then traced to him. At the October term of the Rockland Oyer and Terminer Maurer was placed on trial all the testimony just mentionen was brought forward and fully substantiated. It was further proved on the frait that he had made various statements about the time of the murder in regard to "presentis" that he intended to bring "from the country" to some of his friends, and when asked by them about the gifts said he "did not dare to." It was proved that he was near Spring Valley at or about the time the murder was committed. Evidence was offered to show the change in the condition of the prisoner's life. Immediately before the murder as was in poverty; after the murder his circumstances were changed for the better. Other teems forming links in the chain of testimony were produced. No evidence to shake them was produced by the defence, save Maurer's uncorroborated statement. After the argument of the counsel Judge Tappan delivered a clear and unblased charge to the jury, who then retired to consider their verdict and remained out all might. At eight o'clock the next morning they came into court with a verdict of guity. That evening Maurer was sentenced by the pressiling judge to be hanged on the 9th of December next.

Since the trial of Maurer a number of sensational articles have appeared in the New York papers. They were undoubtedly written to influence the public mind in favor of the prisoner and to create a false sympathy. The correspondents who wrote them must have been greatly misinformed, otherwise they could scarcely have made the statement had sold. The articles were so overdrawn that they o'cricapt

caused the head to be placed from time to time in view of the prisoner for the purpose of extorting a confession.

The facts are simply these: After the verdict of the Coroner's jury the head was again encased, hermetically seased and placed in the hands of the undertaker at Spring Valley to be kept, in order that an examination of the wounds might be made, as being necessary to give a description of them in the indication, which was made by an experienced surgeon. It was again encased and placed in the hands of the Saeriff of the county for proper disposition and was never opened after. The prisoner never saw the head, as i learn from thorough research, since the day of the inquest. So it clearly appears that the articles which have been appearing in the papers from sime to time are based upon an entire misconception of the facts or on an atter disregard of truth. I will close with a personnel of the murdered man and the prisoner, Maurer. Joachim Fuerter was a German and a young man and had only been in this country a short time, and was a tailor by trade. Maurer is an Alsatian, twenty-four years of age and a shoemaker. They both came to this country together about a year ago and were professed friends. The jail where Maurer is confined is an antiquated looking building, situated in the centre of this village, and is shown inaccessible from New York. The cell in which Maurer is confined is an antiquated tooking building, situated in the centre of this village, and is shown inaccessible from New York. The cell in which Maurer is confined is an antiquated tooking building situated in the centre of this village, and is shown inaccessible from New York. The tell in which Maurer is confined is an antiquated the prisoner seed out a writ of error and stay of proceedings that an argument might be made for a new trial. No day has yet been assigned for the hearing.

PERSONAL MOVEMENTS.

It costs Rothschild \$16,000 a year to run the Chaeau Lafitte Vineyard. One of the largest Sunday schools in California is

composed of Chinese children.

J. D. Sames, county court crier of Pittsylvania,
Va., has not missed a court for forty-eight years.

A young man, who died in St. Paul, Minn., on Friday, left \$75,000 each to two of his college class

President Grant has offered his farm of 300 acres, eleven miles from St. Louis, to the county for a paw per farm, the price asked being \$75,000.

per farm, the price asked being \$75,000.

The Prince Imperial of France is to receive the title of Duke of Corsica, according to the precedent established by the first Napoleon, who called his son King of Rome.

Mr. Watts Phillips, who wrote the drama of "The Marble Heart," finds that he depicted the heart of some of his creditors, and has gone hato bankruptor, He has I lived beyond his income and has twenty-nine creditors.

Amos Sheppard, a colored man, confined in the

Amos Sheppard, a colored man, confined in the Penitentiary at Nashville, received his parton from Governor Senter the other day, on the strength of a petition presented by the mother of the couriet, the names to which were all lorged.

Among the recent arrivals in Rome are the Rev. Mr. Osgood and Dr. Vermilye, of New York, and the sculptress, Miss Virginia Ream, who has taken a studio for the winter, and will add her name to the already existing list of ten or a dozen American female artists in Rome.

Senator Cole, of California, does not want too many Chinese to come over, and he says, "there is no danger, for they are fond of home; the distance is too great; it costs too much; the means of trans-portation are growing limited, and the inducements are growing less day by day.

are growing less day by day.

The second daughter of the late General Green Clay, and her hususand, Colonel william Rodes, celebrated their go.den wedding at their residence, near Richmond, Ky, a few days ago. The Rev. Joseph Collins, who married them, was present, aged ninety-two, and when presented to two grand-daughters of Mrs. Rodes remarked, that though lovely, they were not so pretty as Pauline was fity years ago.

A farmer of DeValb countries.

jovely, they were not so pretty as Pauline was fifty years ago.

A farmer of DeKalb county, Mo., was recently swindled out of his farm by a fellow named Joseph Henry, who halled from Indiana. He paid for it in bogus Logan county (Va.) mining bonds, then turned the tarm into cash and started for Nebraska. The swindle being discovered, the fellow was followed, captured and compromised the matter by paying the farmer full value for his land, and a sufficient amount to iquidate the expenses incurred in pursuit of the swindler.

The following prominent ex-officers of the government have died within two months pasti—one ex-President, Franklin Pierce; two ex-Secretaries of the Treasury, William Pitt Fessenden and Robert J. Walker; one Secretary of War, John Bell; one Senator, William Pitt Fessenden, four ex-Tokinds Cates Senators, Pierce, Bell, Fratt and Walker; one ex-Tokinasce, Amos Kondall; one ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, John Bell; one Rear Admiral, Charles Stewart; one Major General, John H. Wool.

THE SUPERV SORSHIP.

John Foley vs. Henry Smith-Mandamus by Judge Clerke.
On the first day of the meeting of the Board of

County Canvassers a protest was entered by John Foley and Jacob Cohen against the counting of the votes cast at the recent election for Henry Smith for Supervisor. This protest, together with others, was laid over for consideration at the conclusion of the canvass. In the meantime Mr. Foley, by his counsel, canvass. In the meantine Mr. Foley, by his counsel, John McKeon and ex-Judge Pierrepont, brought the matter into court on application for a mandamus to restrain the County Canvassers from counting any vote cast for Remry Smith for the office of Supervisor, on the ground that the same are absolutely void under the law passed at the last session of the Legislature, which is as follows:—

Chap. 332.—An act to amend chap. 41 of the laws of 1864, entitled An Act in Relation to the Commissioners of Motropolina Police of the State of New York. Passed April 27, 1869. Page 759, vol. 11 laws of New York, 1839.

SECTION 2.—Section 6 of the act hereby amended shall becauter read as follows:—

pointan Police of the State of New York. Passed April 27, 1800.

Stortow 2. Sections of New York. Passed April 27, 1800.

Stortow 2. Sections of New York. 1801.

Any one of the said commissioners or any one of the members of the police forces who shall, after qualifying in office, accept any additional place of public treat or civil emolument, or who shall during his term of office be publicly nominated for any office elective by the people, and shall not, within tea days succeeding the same, publicly decline the said nomination, shall be deemed in either case thereby to said nomination, shall be deemed in either case thereby to save retained his commission and to have vestated his office, and all votes cast at any elections for any person holding the shall have resigned such office, shall be vote.

On this single Clerke, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, granted the mandamus as requested.

Mr. Foley claims that he received over 40,000 votes, and alleges that Henry Smith, as Police Commissioner, appointed all the canvassers and inspectors of election, who defrauded hum (Foley) and counted his votes for Smith. The mandamus directs the Board of Canvassers to declare Walter Roces, and having received the highest number of votes, duly elected, and that John Foley, as having received the next highest number of votes, must be appointed supervisor by the Mayor according to law.

STRANGE CATTLE DISEASE .- A disease in Virginia is the second of the second of the carries of the second o